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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1461

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INTERNATIONAL

U.S. DEFENSE DEPARTMENT DATA ON NUCLEAR STOCKPILES DISPUTED

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 31 Aug 83 pp 1-2

[Article by Sergey Vishnevskiy: "Counting on Simpletons"]

[Text] The lies of Washington propaganda services have stopped surprising many people. The other day, however, the misinformers on the Potomac have decided to set a kind of record in deceiving the public. The office of the assistant defence secretary has made public a note about the stockpiles of nuclear weapons in the USA. This is an astounding document. Its compilers are trying to prove that the nuclear arsenal of the United States is not increasing but, on the contrary, diminishing. As for the Pentagon strategists, the only thing they are doing, according to the note, is dismantling and destroying whole systems of weapons of mass destruction. As a result, the authors of this document allege, the number of units of arms in the U.S. nuclear arsenal is now at the lowest level in the past 20 years.

However, facts and figures are stubborn things, and they show that the USA is steadily increasing its nuclear potential. But such facts do not suit the falsifiers; the worse for the facts, they say. As a result, the document does not have any figures showing the dynamics of the arms race being intensified by Washington. As for the numerical data, the authors of the document have simply announced them secret.

However, this is an open secret. Data about the constant growth of the stocks of nuclear weapons in the USA have repeatedly been given by well-known American experts and have been published in the U.S. press. Here are some of them. While in 1960 the U.S. strategic offensive forces had 4,700 nuclear charges, in 1970 this figure rose to 5,100. At present these forces have over 13,000 nuclear charges. The Soviet Union has less such charges. This is admitted by many prominent American politicians. For instance, in their book "To Freeze!" Senators E. Kennedy and M. Hatfield write that the USA has more nuclear warheads on strategic weapons than the USSR and that the number of warheads is the index which is of the greatest importance.

Many thousands of units of medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons--missiles, artillery shells, atomic mines, etc--should be added to U.S. strategic potential. One should add also neutron weapons to this. All told, according to data which are often given in American literature, the U.S. arsenal consists of 25,000

units of nuclear weapons. In the European zone alone over 7,000 units of such weaponry are deployed.

The Pentagon's document is a heap of lies. Having falsified history, the deceivers pretend that they are not interested in the further quantitative build-up of the nuclear potential. But what about the production of MX, Midgetman, Trident-2 and Cruise missiles, B-1B and Stealth bombers? They cannot be covered by a sheet of paper.

The new forgery has been concocted for simpletons. But in the USA itself the number of simpletons is ever decreasing.

(PRAVDA, 31 August, In full.)

CSO: 1812/266

INTERNATIONAL

HIGHER JAPANESE ARMS BUDGET SUBSTITUTE FOR TRADE CONCESSIONS TO U.S.

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 23 Aug 83 pp 1-3

[Article by S. Chugrov: "The Price of 'Sympathy'"]

[Text] Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan has ordered the nation's ministries and departments to take urgent steps to compose the sharpening trade and economic differences with the United States.

It is beyond question that commercial friction between Washington and Tokyo has outgrown the framework of a purely economic relationship to become a dramatic political problem. The current master of the White House is worried by the prospect of the drawn-out stalemate at the Tokyo negotiations being used by the Democrats against him in the forthcoming presidential election campaign. It is these considerations that must have largely prompted President Reagan to decide on a visit to the Japanese Isles. The forthcoming discussions in Tokyo are, as their sponsors expect, to lay the foundation for the "common prosperity" of the United States, Japan and other countries in the Pacific region. The U.S. and Japanese press have been giving a lot of publicity to the idea of "Pax pacifica" ("Pacific peace") under the auspices of Washington and Tokyo.

Both Washington and Tokyo have been lavish in advertising their aspiration for "progress and harmony" in the Pacific region. But the "Pax pacifica" is heading full sail for the treacherous reefs of Japanese-American commercial troubles. The idea of "Pacific peace" exists nowhere so far except on paper, while the commercial and economic reefs are quite real. The U.S. Administration has long been insisting on Japan importing more agricultural products from the United States. For Japan it is a most unpaying proposition: she can just as well buy those products in Asian countries at lower prices and through a simpler procedure. Bilateral Japanese-American consultations are due to start before long on issues of "liberalising" the Japanese market for American goods. It may be that Japan will once again agree to half-open the door to her market. A Japanese saying is: "Don't be afraid to bend a little, you'll never get more upright." But no one in Tokyo is prepared to accept all of the U.S. demands. Incidentally, the U.S. representative at the trade talks, W. Brock has pessimistically noted that the U.S. trade deficit will hardly diminish even if Japan accepts all the modifications of her trade policy that the United States is demanding.

Please coming from the Potomac are for Japan to heighten her sense of responsibility for preservation of free international economies. But the U.S. Administration, while calling on Japan to observe the principles of "free trade," has been breaking the "rules of the game" at every turn, whenever these rules affect the economic interests of the United States.

A short while ago Washington put up the custom duties on Japanese motor-cycles by 50 percent, and unilaterally extended the restrictions on the import of Japanese cars by a year. In mid-July, Washington imposed further restrictions on the purchases of special steel. As we see, the United States is not ceremonious with its "leading partner on the world stage." According to the Japanese MAINICHI DAILY NEWS, U.S. Congress now has 60-odd protectionist bills before it, most of them outspokenly anti-Japanese. Should Tokyo fail to be amenable, the White House has been intimating, all of these "protectionist bombs" will fall on Japan.

To please its ally and avoid irritating him too much, Tokyo has prepared a kind of present for him. The Chief of the National Defence Board, K. Tanikawa has gone to Washington to report to the Pentagon bosses as soon as possible that his office is through with pricing the military budget for the 1984 financial year. Japan's military department intends to spend a record-breaking sum of 2,943,700 million yen for its purposes--7 percent more than under the current national budget. This, as the Tokyo leaders expect, will be a kind of compensation for the headache that Washington has because of its trade and economic conflicts. But the trump card the Tokyo emissary has taken along with him is the so-called "budget of sympathy for the United States" which has already been approved by the Japanese Cabinet. Under the "sympathy budget" Tokyo has undertaken to bear all the expenses involved in refitting the American Misawa Air Base in the northern part of the Honshu Island where the Pentagon is stationing its F-16 nuclear-capable fighter-bombers.

What is the price of the "sympathy"? It turns out to be 9,000 million yen which are to flow into the national treasury, naturally, from the taxpayers' pockets. But the Tokyo leaders must evidently be wasting their time thinking that they can move their ally by sympathetically pouring balsam upon the wounds the U.S. Big Business has received in the trade war. They won't remove the sharp trade differences in that way, but will only whet what are known to be limitless appetites of the Pentagon.

The "sympathy for Washington" will only pour more oil into the flame of war-like ventures in which the U.S. is seeking to embroil Tokyo by encouraging its global ambitions, above all, in the Pacific region. That is the actual price of the Japanese "sympathy for the United States" to the countries of the Far East and the Pacific.

IZVESTIYA, August 22. Abridged.

CSO: 1812/268

INTERNATIONAL

VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS PUBLISHES JARUZELSKI BIOGRAPHY

Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 7, Jul 83 (signed to press 6 Jul 83)
pp 131-133

[Article by A. F. Smirnov, Director of Historical Sciences: "Wojciech Jaruzelski--On his 60th Birthday"]

[Text] Communists and workers in Poland are observing the 60th birthday of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PUWP [Polish United Workers' Party] Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the republic and PPR [Polish People's Republic] minister of National Defense.

All of his conscious life Wojciech Jaruzelski has been linked with the Polish Armed Forces and the famous battle route from Lenino to Berlin and the Elbe that Polish soldiers traveled together with the Russian troops while working toward a common goal--freeing the Polish land from the disaster of fascism. In 1948 the young officer became a member of the Polish United Workers' Party, devoting all of his efforts, knowledge and experience to its service.

Wojciech Jaruzelski was born July 6, 1923 in Kurov in the Lublin district into a teacher's family. World War II found him in the Soviet Union, where he began his working life. In 1943, when the first military subunits of the Polish Army were formed in the USSR, Wojciech Jaruzelski became a member so as to serve his native land and to fight for its freedom with a weapon in his hands.

Upon finishing his military training, Wojciech Jaruzelski was in command of a reconnaissance platoon and subsequently the chief of an infantry reconnaissance regiment. Wojciech Jaruzelski spent his entire wartime service until Berlin in the 2nd Infantry Division imeni Genrik Dombrovskiy of the Polish 1st Army. Standing shoulder to shoulder with Soviet troops against fascism, he participated in battles on Vistula bridgeheads, and was among those who liberated the Polish capital, which was mutilated and broken but not destroyed. He then stormed the coastal ramparts, fought on the Baltic coast, the Oder and the Elbe. Jaruzelski proved by his battle exploits that for him being a patriot meant being an internationalist.

The years of the great war of liberation have occupied a special place in W. Jaruzelski's memory. Speaking of these years of military collaboration between the Soviet Army and the Polish Forces and in fond memory of fallen Polish and

Soviet comrades at the 1st Congress of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, W. Jaruzelski emphasized that "the Soviet Army made a definite contribution to the victory over fascism."¹

In the first years after the war, Jaruzelski took an active part in the struggle against the armed counterrevolutionary underground for strengthening the power of the people.

Upon completing higher infantry training with distinction, followed by the General Staff Academy imeni K. Sverchevskiy, Jaruzelski served as drill commander, military instructor and tactics instructor. After several years he headed up an operation on combat and political training of Polish troops, holding positions such as Chief of Combat Training Administration and subsequently (1960) Chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Forces. He was named Deputy Minister of National Defense in 1962. His military experience and theoretical training obtained in the academy pushed General Jaruzelski into the front ranks of General Staff officers--he became the head in 1965. Three years later (1968) he was named PPR Minister of National Defense.

In 1964 Jaruzelski was chosen as a member of the PUWP Central Committee, in 1970 as a candidate for Politburo membership and in 1971 as a member of the PUWP Central Committee Politburo. He was awarded the orders of Builders of People's Poland and of the Banner of Labor, 1st degree, the Virtus Military Cross and the Cross of Valour twice, as well as other orders and medals.

While holding the position of PPR Minister of National Defense, Army General Jaruzelski took an active part in the collective efforts of the allied armies whose mission it was to strengthen the military organization of the Warsaw Pact--the safety shield of socialist collaboration. In June 1978 the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet awarded Comrade Jaruzelski the Order of the Red Banner for combat service in the joint struggle during the years of World War II and for his great contribution to strengthening the wartime collaboration of the USSR Armed Forces and the Polish People's Republic during the postwar period. After acknowledging the great significance of this award and after expressing the intent to further strengthen the fraternal ties with the Soviet Army and to make an international contribution to the defensive power of the socialist collaboration in the defense of the peace, Jaruzelski mentioned in his speech on this festive occasion that the close allied interdependence with the USSR Armed Forces and the Soviet experience based on Marxist and Leninist ideas were highly valued in the Polish Armed Forces.²

On 11 February 1981, Wojciech Jaruzelski was named Chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, retaining his position as Minister of National Defense.

Jaruzelski was unanimously chosen secretary of the PUWP Central Committee at the 4th Plenum of the PUWP Central Committee (October, 1981). Speaking at the plenum, he indicated that it was necessary to decisively get rid of everything that is preventing Poland and its people from building socialism. In this "difficult work" declared Jaruzelski, "we must be concerned with party unity, strength and ability to take the offensive and its Marxist and Leninist

ideological principles; we must preserve as much as possible the faith and conviction in the rightness of our socialist cause and its invulnerability."³

Under the circumstances of the real threat hanging over the country when the counterrevolutionary underground and enemies of socialism made it their goal to overturn the existing social order, the PPR Council of State instituted martial law in the country on December 13, 1981. The Military Council of National Salvation was formed, headed by Jaruzelski.

Repudiating counterrevolutionary attacks on socialism, Jaruzelski repeatedly emphasized in his speeches that socialism had made possible enormous prospects of development for Poland and that all of the postwar successes of the country had been due to socialism. The reason for the crisis in the PPR was not socialism, as anticommunist propaganda was trying to show, but the turning away from its laws and principles and also the ideological diversions of its external and internal enemies. The PUWP sees the way out of these difficulties by fortifying the socialist order and its economic base, as well as the political and ideological superstructure.

This process is taking place in the critical struggle with the forces of internal counterrevolution; acting with the foreign anticommunist centers in trying to destabilize the existing order in the country and continuing to count on political confrontation. In one of his most recent speeches Jaruzelski emphasized that the American administration headed by Reagan and the imperialist circles in western countries who support him are trying to erode the socialist order, to convert it to the capitalist point of view, and to change the alignment of sociopolitical forces in Europe to their benefit. Those in power in the United States who in essence organized the economic blockade of Poland and are waging a massive ideological campaign against it are the major inspiration for anti-Polish activities.

After the institution of martial law, the efforts of the Central Committee and the PPR government were channeled toward putting a rapid end to the political and economic crisis in the country. A number of important measures intended to strengthen and improve the functioning of the socialist government, bring order to the economic situation and boost the ideological and organizational unity of the party were taken.

While taking measures to reinstitute and strengthen the Leninist style of operating party organizations, the PUWP Central Committee Politburo, at the suggestion of Jaruzelski, adopted a resolution on the publication of a collection of the works of V. I. Lenin. Speaking at the 7th PUWP Central Committee Plenum (February 1982), Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke at great length on the question of improving the management role of the party in society, its ties to the working class and the working masses, and called for conviction and decisiveness in the battle with the opponents of socialism while giving the proper amount of attention to the mastery of Marxism-Leninism by the communists. "Our ideology is one and only one," said the First Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee. "One socialism--Marxist-Leninist--exists ...Marxism-Leninism is a living ideology... Today more than ever we need the

wisdom of their teaching. We are awaiting activation of party theoretical centers, Marxist scientists and specialists in the social sciences."⁴

In their struggle to overcome the crisis the Polish workers and PUWP leadership headed by Jaruzelski are finding complete support from the CPSU and the Soviet government. It was stated in the Accountability Report of the 26th CPSU Central Committee Party Congress that the "Polish communists, the Polish working class and workers of this country can solidly count on their friends and allies; socialist Poland, brother Poland we will not leave you in misery or bring you shame."⁵ Carrying out the resolution of the party congress, the CPSU Central Committee has initiated and will initiate constant and energetic efforts to help their Polish comrades overcome the critical situation in their country. The meetings and contacts of the CPSU and Soviet government leaders with the current Polish leaders and meetings of leading government figures and members of the Warsaw Pact Organization were held in the interest of helping the Polish brethren. In the Prague Political Declaration of the Political Consultation Committee, participants at the meeting declared their support for the position of the Polish People's Republic, saying that "any attempts at intervention from the outside into questions related to her exclusive domain are in opposition to the generally accepted standards of international relations and in the future will meet firm resistance. They roundly condemn the 'sanctions' imposed by the United States of America and certain other western countries against Poland. Polish internal affairs will be decided by Poland alone as they have been up until now. Socialist Poland can always count on the moral, political and economic support of her brother socialist countries."⁶

First Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Jaruzelski has repeatedly placed a high value on the international aid of fraternal countries. At the 4th PUWP Central Committee Plenum he said, "During the present difficult situation we especially feel the extreme significance of the fact that Poland remains in an alliance of countries of socialist collaboration, in friendship with the Soviet Union. We will defend and strengthen these invaluable achievements of the people, which have become a historical reality thanks to party efforts. During these dramatic days for Poland we have experienced and are continually experiencing a great deal of help from our allies, especially help from the USSR...."⁷ During the Soviet-Polish talks in Moscow (March 1982) Jaruzelski mentioned with gratitude the international position of the CPSU and all fraternal parties concerning events in Poland and the help given the PPR by the USSR and other socialist countries. "Without this help," he declared, "and without the markedly expanded cooperation within the scope of CEMA [Council for Mutual Economic Assistance] there would be no possible way out of the crisis."⁸

In his speech at the festivities commemorating the 60th Jubilee of the formation of the USSR, in speaking of the friendship and brotherly unity between the PUWP and the CPSU and the PPR and USSR, Jaruzelski emphasized: "During the period of extremely trying times, the international character of our relations was completely confirmed. These relations are based on mutual respect and equality, characterized by mutual understanding and trust. These values are extremely dear to us and we will always cherish them."⁹

The PPR government is following a course of deeper economic integration with socialist countries, particularly with the Soviet Union. As pointed out by Jaruzelski, "This is not a change of a temporary or transient nature; we wish in the long run to adapt the Polish economy to our natural support in a better, stronger and more stable manner--this is socialist collaboration."¹⁰

Under the leadership of Wojciech Jaruzelski, the PPR and PUWP leadership are playing an active role within the framework of actions agreed upon by socialist countries in the struggle for peace against the nuclear arms race waged by the United States and the aggressive NATO bloc. They are supporting peace initiatives and measured disarmament proposals based on the principle of equality and common safety as opposed to the adventurist policy of the United States in the area of armament.

Soviet communists and all USSR workers have taken a sincere interest so that the friendship between the CPSU and PUWP and the Soviet and Polish peoples born of the struggle with fascism, this fruitful collaboration at all stages of postwar development, might grow and be strengthened to the good of both our countries and the cause of socialism and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

They congratulate Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, this prominent party and government figure from fraternal Poland with all their hearts on his 60th birthday and wish him good health and success in the cause of rallying the ranks of the PUWP around the principles of Marxism-Leninism in the interests of protecting socialist achievements of the Polish working class and all Polish workers, of further strengthening Polish government sovereignty under PUWP leadership, and of indestructible Soviet friendship.

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet awarded Comrade Jaruzelski the Order of Lenin for his service in the cause of the development of fraternal friendship and collaboration between the nations of the USSR and PPR and in connection with his 60th birthday.

FOOTNOTES

1. TRYBUNA LUDU, 9.V.1983.
2. See PRAVDA, 1 July, 1978.
3. PRAVDA, October 20, 1981.
4. PRAVDA, February 26, 1982.
5. "Materialy XXVI S "yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 26th CPSU Party Congress] Moscow, 1981, pp 9-10.
6. PRAVDA, January 7, 1983.
7. PRAVDA, October 20, 1981.

8. PRAVDA, March 2, 1982.

9. PRAVDA, December 23, 1982.

10. TRYBUNA LUDU, 9.V.1983.

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INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

IRRIGATION AID TO AFGHANISTAN--Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 August 1983 morning edition publishes on page 5 a 650-word own correspondent G. Ustinov Kabul dispatch entitled "Family of Water Specialists." The dispatch describes the work in Central Asia and Afghanistan in past decades of the Soviet irrigation expert P. S. Vasilenko, whose son A. P. Vasilenko is now leader of a group of Soviet advisers and specialists at the DRA Ministry of Irrigation. The correspondent notes that a 10-year agreement was signed 5 June between the DRA and Soviet governments on rendering Afghanistan technical assistance in sinking artesian boreholes and constructing wells in the southern and southwestern regions of the country. The agreement provides for 45 large boreholes to be drilled and 115 shaft wells constructed, thus providing water sources for pasture land and caravan routes with a total area of 1.8 million hectares. It is reported that "Soviet organizations will carry out planning and surveying work, supply equipment and materials, send their specialists to the DRA, and receive Afghan citizens in the USSR for production and technical training." [Editorial Report] [PM272120]

CSO: 1807/364

REGIONAL

VAYNO ADDRESSES REPUBLIC GRADUATES OF LENINGRAD HIGHER PARTY SCHOOL

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 10 Aug 83 p 1

[Report of speech by K. Vayno, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party: "Successful Creative Work"]

[Text] The ranks of party and Soviet personnel and representatives of the mass information and propaganda media of the republic have received their latest group of new people. Fifty-seven communists from the republic party organization graduated from the Leningrad Higher Party School and the Academy of Social Sciences of the CPSU Central Committee. Twenty of them received their second higher education diploma.

A reception for the graduates was given at the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party on 9 August. K. Vayno, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party, addressed warm words of welcome to them. After congratulating the graduates on behalf of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party for receiving higher party-political education, he said:

"At the present time our party and all the Soviet people are laboring intensely and heroically to carry out the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Success in this work depends greatly on the level of organizational and political work in all sectors of economic and cultural development.

"In his speech at the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yu. V. Andropov set out a precise program for further improving party work in managing the development of society in the contemporary phase of mature socialism. This speech is important as a program for action. The decisions of the Plenum have been made the foundation of the work of party, Soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and all our cadres. They are a reliable guideline in the forthcoming work of the graduates of the higher party schools as well.

"The principal focus today is on improving the style of work, strengthening control over execution of decisions that have been made, and bolstering party, state, and labor discipline. The party attaches enormous importance to

increasing the labor and sociopolitical activism of the masses and creating proper conditions for them to use their creative energy.

"The CPSU Central Committee demands maximum precision and coordination in work, firm elimination of all bureaucratic attitudes and unnecessary paper work, and an ability to concentrate attention on the principal, key issues whose solutions determine the success of the larger cause. The November 1982 and June 1983 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee orient us to organizing precisely such work.

"The party organization of our republic has also heightened its attention to further improving the style of work of all party committees and party organizations. The necessity of this has been consistently emphasized at recent plenums of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party. Our task," Comrade Vayno stressed, "is to instill an enterprising, creative approach to work everywhere and raise the level of organization and discipline in everything. This policy is receiving complete support and approval among communists and all the working people of the republic and is having a positive effect on raising production efficiency.

"However, our successes should not make us complacent. There are still numerous shortcomings and unsolved problems.

"You are going to work," Comrade Vayno continued, "at the very beginning of the second half of the 11th Five-Year Plan when the efforts of the party and the people are directed at successfully fulfilling the designs of the 26th CPSU Congress and insuring steady growth in the economic might of our country and a rise in the standard of living of Soviet people.

"Our country is carrying out very large, integrated socioeconomic programs, including the Food Program. It presupposes that the entire agroindustrial complex will be switched to the intensive path of development and that this complex will be managed as a single unit. For this reason, as you know, a radical reorganization has been carried out at the rayon and republic levels. But you should not forget here," Comrade Vayno observed, "that the center of gravity of all activity by party committees and organizations remains at the kolkhozes, sovkhoses, brigades, and livestock units, in those places where the success of the work is directly decided. The executives and specialists of rayon administrative bodies are expected above all to work at the farms, along with farm personnel, to provide competent answers to the questions that arise.

"The problem of intensifying the fight against mismanagement and violations of socialist law is especially critical. Increasing the accountability of personnel is taking on great political importance under contemporary conditions.

"The materials of the June Plenum of CPSU Central Committee express one of the most important Leninist principles: when evaluating a person and checking his ideological level we look at facts, not intentions; deeds, not wishes; reality, not imagination. The ideologically confirmed person is by nature a fighter, not an outside observer who is indifferent to good and evil. The party is now posing the question of determinedly raising all ideological, indoctrination, and propaganda work to the level of those great and difficult challenges which are being met in the process of refining developed socialism.

"You, the graduates of the higher party schools," Comrade Vayno pointed out, "will be participating directly in making this work more effective. It is important now for you to use your education correctly and apply the knowledge you have acquired skillfully in practice.

"The June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee especially stressed the need to insure a close tie between party economic policy and party social policy. This refers above all to carrying out the Food Program and to the great challenges that face the service sphere and the sectors that produce consumer goods. These matters must be reflected in the reports and elections in party organizations that have begun.

"Your work will benefit because many of the graduates are very familiar with the life of labor collectives where they began their activities as workers, kolkhoz members, and engineers. Other comrades have given good accounts of themselves in party and Soviet executive work, combining it with intensive study."

Comrade Vayno wished the graduates creative successes and successful use of the knowledge acquired in their practical work. He expressed confidence that they will make a worthy contribution to the economic and social development of the republic.

T. Laak and L. Tuuzov spoke on behalf of the graduates. They gave their assurances that they will work as hard as they can for the triumph of the great ideals of the party of Lenin.

Comrades A. Kudryavtsev, R. Ristlaan, and L. Shishov and A. Aben, chief of the department of science and educational institutions of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party, attended the reception.

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CSO: 1800/1599

REGIONAL

AZERBAIJAN EDUCATION MINISTER ON VUZ ENTRANCE EXAMS

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 26 Jul 83 p 3

[Interview with K.G. Aliyev, Azerbaijan minister of higher and secondary specialized education, by BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY special correspondent T. Ganelina: "Entrance Examinations: New and Traditional"; date and place not specified]

[Text] In several days the entrance examinations start for the higher and secondary specialized educational establishments in the republic. On the eve of this noteworthy event a BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY special correspondent met with the Azerbaijan SSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education K.G. Aliyev, and asked him to respond to questions of interest to our readers.

[Question] Tell us, please, about the "scales" of entrance into the republic's VUZ's and tekhnikums this year.

[Answer] In the new academic year there will be 21,575 young people doing their initial courses in the VUZ's, of whom 13,075 will be in the daytime department, 3,450 in the evening department, and 5,050 in the correspondence department. Compared with last year this is somewhat greater. What is the reason for this? It is the desire when training cadres of the higher wing to give preference to those who are already working in their chosen specialty and who have shown their occupational suitability through their work. I would like to emphasize that this trend, which has been tested through practice, will be maintained in the future also.

The proper development is taking place thanks to the constant concern of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and the other form of training highly qualified personnel in the country's leading VUZ's, which has now become traditional in our republic.

In late August 845 emissaries from Azerbaijan will leave for studies at VUZ's in Moscow, Leningrad and other cities. Some 732 people will be on initial courses, 57 on senior courses, and 56 in training departments. The Belorussian and Kazan universities, the Kharkov Institute of Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture, the North Caucasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a number of other VUZ's in the country will be accepting the representatives of the republic for the first time.

The republic's secondary specialized training establishments will enroll 25,520 people for initial courses, of whom 16,235 will be in the daytime department.

[Question] And what new specialties have been offered by the republic's VUZ's and secondary specialized training establishments for the 1983 secondary school graduates?

[Answer] The accelerated development of individual sectors of the national economy during the 11th Five-Year Plan and their high "demands" for the future have increased the requirement for the engineering professions, which has naturally been reflected in the enrollment plan. More young people will be accepted for specialties such as machine toolmaking technology, automatics and telemechanics, the electronics industry, computer design, industrial and municipal construction and others.

Training will be started for a new specialty, namely "the design and operation of gas- and oil-pipelines and gas-storage facilities," (50 people for the daytime department at the Azerbaijan Institute of Petroleum and Chemistry imeni M. Azizbekov), and 75 people for initial courses (25 more than last year) will be enrolled for the specialty of "geophysical methods for the prospecting and surveying of mineral deposits." Training of personnel for today's directions in automatics and machine toolmaking, such as robot technology for production, automatic manipulators and industrial robot complexes, will be continued at the Azerbaijan Instrument Building Institute imeni Ch. Il'drym. Proceeding from the requirements of enterprises in the region, the Azerbaijan Technological Institute has increased its enrollment of specialists in the technology of sewn articles, the spinning of natural and chemical fibers, and machines and apparatus for food production. Training for specialists in selection work and seed growing, irrigated farming and fodder production is being started at the Azerbaijan Agricultural Institute imeni S. Agamaliogly.

In a number of specialties training will start for students from Azerbaijan at the country's leading VUZ's, in particular on the history of the CPSU, which is in accordance with the decisions of a recent republic communist party central committee plenum, and on mechanical equipment for plants in nonferrous metallurgy, book publishing and the organization of the book trade, the organization of agricultural product procurement, architecture, and planning for rural populated points.

The republic's tekhnikums also have new specialties. The Baku Oil Tekhnikum is starting to train specialists in the operation of automatic and telemechanical devices in the gas industry. At the Kirovabad Polytechnical Tekhnikum and the Ali-Bayramlinskiy Industrial Tekhnikum the specialty of "radiotechnical building" is being introduced. Starting with the new academic year the Kirovabad Polytechnical Tekhnikum will be reorganized and two new tekhnikums will be created on its base, namely for the automechanical industry and for the electronics industry.

[Question] It is of interest to see how the tasks set for the country's Food Program and the Energy Program, and tasks for the further development of the petroleum industry in the republic are affecting the formation of the contingent of future freshmen.

[Answer] The republic's VUZ's and tekhnikums have been actively included in the realization of the Food Program and the Energy Program. Major tasks have been assigned to the Azerbaijan Technological Institute where 850 people will be enrolled for dozens of specialties; those enrolling include 425 in the daytime department. Three new faculties, namely electric power, electromechanical, and heat-and-technical, have been created on the basis of the Power Engineering Faculty at the Azerbaijan Institute of Petroleum and Chemistry imeni M. Azizbekov.

At the VUZ's in other cities secondary school graduates are showing great interest in the specialties connected with realization of the Food Program. Enrollment for the following specialties has almost doubled in the country's leading agricultural and technological VUZ's: food production, agriculture, subtropical crops and others.

As I have just said, this year enrollment for a group of specialties for which there are acute shortages, is being expanded at the power engineering, food petroleum and other tekhnikums; they include those directly related to the realization of the Food Program and the Energy Program.

[Question] In the speech by comrade Yu.V. Andropov at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum the need was emphasized to improve the selection and training of teaching personnel, taking into account today's requirements. Tell us, please, what has been done in this direction.

[Answer] This question is of extraordinary importance. It has been discussed within the ministry and in the collectives of the pedagogical VUZ's. The present stage in the development and improvement of higher pedagogical education insistentlly demands the expansion and deepening of all forms of occupational orientation for future secondary school graduates. First and foremost it is essential to orient young men and women on teaching activities. This is complex and painstaking work, but it is precisely along this road that our pedagogical VUZ's are moving today. During the course of preparation for the new enrollment, in order to determine the inclinations of secondary school graduates for their future profession, numerous meetings have been held with young people and there have been extramural and correspondence olympiads and work has been done at preparatory courses. Explanatory work has been carried out in the establishments of people's education, and special records have been compiled for considering suggested secondary school graduates.

I would like to refer to the experience of the Azerbaijan Pedagogical Institute for Foreign Languages imeni 50-letiya SSSR. Each year 12,000-15,000 young men and women are considered by the enrollment committee, and some of them become secondary school graduates and finally students at the institute. In sum, more than 70 percent of those entering this institute in 1982 had a good knowledge of its specific features.

Determining the efficacy of occupational orientation is not a simple matter. In order to be better oriented, VUZ laboratories have been set up for sociological studies. The aim in setting them up is to obtain objective scientific data on the secondary school graduate, the future student and the graduate, and to convince ourselves of the results from the comprehensive steps taken in

the matter of occupational orientation. Work here is being done in cooperation with the other pedagogical VUZ's.

[Question] Both the secondary school graduates and their parents, of course, are interested in what is new in the organization of the entrance examinations and the rules for conducting them.

[Answer] Entrance examinations with the aid of computers are promoting a beneficial moral-psychological atmosphere for the entrance examinations and enhancing objectiveness in the evaluation of the secondary school graduates' knowledge. This is being done at the petroleum and chemistry, polytechnical, engineering-construction and national economic institutes for a total of more than 30 specialties.

In accordance with the enrollment rules, from this year the foreign language enrollment entrance examination for the Azerbaijan Pedagogical Institute for Foreign Languages imeni 50-letiya SSSR will be held using recording equipment. In 18 of the republic's tekhnikums, an experiment will be continued this year for 45 specialties for which there are shortages: secondary school graduates who have received grades of "4" or "5" at general education schools will be enrolled without having to sit the entrance examinations.

All lecture rooms have been fully prepared at all the VUZ's and secondary specialized educational establishments; only secondary school graduates and examiners will be allowed into the lecture rooms earmarked for the examinations in any given group.

Regular instructional seminars with responsible secretaries of the enrollment commissions have been held at the republic Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and questions dealing with the precise organization of the entrance examinations are being considered at meetings attended by VUZ rectors and the VUZ party committee secretaries.

[Question]. A final question: what are today's requirements for the members of the enrollment and examination commissions in light of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the recent Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum?

[Answer] First and foremost, the irreproachable moral qualities of the examiners and members of the enrollment commissions, broad erudition, competence, and a high degree of professionalism. It is from these positions that we have tried to select people. The composition of the examiners has been carefully considered and confirmed by VUZ rectors and the VUZ party organizations. They are for the most part experienced professors, docents and teachers who, we think, are capable of creating at the examinations a benevolent and objective atmosphere. The only thing that determines the right of young men and women to take their place in the student lecture room is knowledge. All deviations from norms will be severely assessed.

In short, everything is being done to create for the examinations the conditions of a healthy moral-psychological climate.

REGIONAL

MOLDAVIAN OFFICIAL CALLS FOR SCIENTISTS, EDUCATORS TO SOLVE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 20 Jul 83 p 2

[Article by M. Platon, chief of the department of science and educational institutions of the Central Committee of the Moldavian Communist Party, under the rubric "The June 1983 Plenum of the CPSS Is Everyone's Cause": "Activating Scientific Searching"]

[Text] There are events in the life of the party and country which are mileposts on the path of our steady forward movement. The June Plenum of the Central Committee on our party properly occupies a worthy place among such events. The problem of raising the effectiveness of ideological and mass political work, instilling a Marxist-Leninist worldview in the working people, and solidifying socialist consciousness is one of the many important problems that was thoroughly and deeply analyzed at the Plenum and rightly singled out as one of the key components of building communism.

"All our ideological, indoctrination, and propaganda work," General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yu. D. Andropov emphasized in his speech at the Plenum, "must be determinedly raised to the level of those great and complex challenges which the party is meeting in the process of refining developed socialism." The importance and complexity of meeting this challenge results from the specific characteristics of our society's development in the phase of mature socialism, the "psychological warfare" of unprecedented scope and character against the socialist world, and the opposition of the two opposed worldviews, which is more intensive and acute than ever before.

The Plenum pointed to ways to meet this challenge. They are raising the effectiveness of ideological and indoctrination work on the basis of allout elaboration of Marxist-Leninist theory, activating and broadening the front of scientific searching, and a resolute move by scientific institutions toward work on the key national economic tasks that face the country.

We have everything that we need for this. Moldavia is an example. The republic has established great scientific potential and has an elaborate network of research institutions. More than 4,000 doctors and candidates of sciences are employed at the MSSR Academy of Sciences, in the departments of higher educational institutions, and at the sectorial institutes. Social scientists make up a large group among them. Our scientists are concentrating their efforts on generalizing

the experience of building socialism and communism, showing the essential features of real socialism, its successes, and its superiority over the capitalist system, and developing and substantiating principles for managing the national economy and forecasting its development.

Scientists are analyzing the cultural life of our society and on this basis develop recommendations for further improvement in ideological and mass political work. Through their efforts monographs, textbooks, and teaching aids on the history of the region, literature and art, and issues of the state and law, ethics, and esthetics have been published.

An important area of work by social scientists which has developed some in recent years is intensified research in the interests of the theory and practice of propaganda. The humanities institutes of the MSSR Academy of Sciences, for example, are studying the effectiveness of lecture propaganda and the patterns of shaping public opinion and functioning of the mass information media. Study of the structure of audience interest, the level of social activism, indicators of satisfaction with work, and the degree of participation by working people in management of public production makes it possible to identify ways for further improvement of ideological work. Party organizations of the republic are increasingly using the results of concrete sociological studies, which are an important channel for receiving essential information that, in the expression of V. I. Lenin, makes it possible to "watch the mood of the masses, draw closer to them, and respond to their wishes." In Tiraspol, for example, scientists at the pedagogical institute, under the leadership of the city party committee, undertook research to make an estimate of the activism of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and the administrations of enterprises in organizing moral indoctrination of the working people and identify the level of effectiveness of measures carried out in the labor collectives. The scientists are participating in ideological work planning sessions, in the work of the city information hour, and in working out and introducing an integrated system for worker indoctrination.

Exposing the bankruptcy of bourgeois falsifications concerning the problems of the emergence and historical development of the Moldavian national state and the culture of the Moldavian people is a very important sector of work for the scientists. Social scientists use profoundly scientific arguments to firmly rebuff bourgeois falsifiers of the Soviet way of life and deny the idea of some kind of "religious reniassance" supposedly observed in the republic and other notorious "theories" whose purpose is to slander the socialist achievements of the youngest Union republic, the spiritual climate that has become established in it, and the atmosphere of brotherhood and friendship among peoples.

Even this comparatively quick survey of the activity of social scientists testifies to the breadth of their scientific interests and the timeliness of the research they are conducting. But when talking about the role of science in communist indoctrination of the working people and in the ideological struggle during a period characterized by especially large-scale and malicious attacks by imperialism on our country, we must be very frank and acknowledge that there is no question the return from our scientific workers can and should be incomparably greater. This was very straightforwardly stressed at the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and at the 10th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Moldavian Communist Party.

"The party and the state," it says in the decree of the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, "expect that economists, philosophers, historians, sociologists, psychologists, and legal scholars will develop reliable ways to raise production efficiency and make studies of the patterns of formation of a classless social structure, the internationalization of social life, the development of socialist people's power, public consciousness, and the problems of communist indoctrination."

To successfully meet this challenge communists at scientific institutions must critically evaluate everything that has been done and concentrate their efforts on the unsolved problems which, to be blunt, are still numerous in the activity of our scientists. One of the serious shortcomings is the fact that the work of sociologists, economists, psychologists, and legal scholars in conducting concrete studies of various aspects of ideological work is still very poorly coordinated. Cases occur of excessive "specialization" of fundamental research and inability to take a broad view and see this research in the context of nationwide problems, in the full diversity of relationships.

Propaganda is truly effective only if there is well-organized "feedback," an objective evaluation of its effectiveness, and consideration of how particular actions are perceived and what their "efficiency" is. The words of a propagandist or lecturer can reach the audience and produce the required result only when they clearly picture how people live and what their moods, aspirations, and desires are. For this reason systematic study of public opinion and the value orientations of different population categories is becoming more and more important. Sociologists, historians, and representatives of other fields of knowledge are expected to solve this important problem together with the party organizations.

It is very important to be able to draw conclusions about the organization of ideological work in a particular collective, rayon, or city as a whole on the basis of the data obtained. After all, these evaluations not only differ in content, but frequently have different tendencies. And all of this must, figuratively speaking, be reduced to a common denominator. But even this is not all. Scientists and practical workers must be able to convert specific data on a particular aspect of the life and activity of a labor collective into definite and comparable quantities by which it is possible to judge the quality and productivity of ideological work, whether it is "hobbling" in some places and why, and then to identify the general trend on the basis of analysis.

Another very important problem is developing an understanding of the category of the socialist way of life. Our scientists write a great deal about this. But unfortunately, they speak more about what the socialist way of life is, but devote little attention to how it is formed, how this way of life takes shape for a person, and the difficulties through which this formative process passes for different categories of people and in different stages. At the present time we do not have a system of specific indicators of the socialist way of life, nor has a methodology been developed for forecasting its development. Considerably more attention should be given to studying the social and psychological factors that influence various aspects of developing the comprehensively and harmoniously developed individual taking into account the trends of scientific-technical progress. These problems should be solved through the efforts of all social

scientists in the republic, and scientists working at pedagogical VUZes have a special role here.

A great deal must be done to step up work on the problems of the development and continued convergence of socialist nations and ethnic groups. Scientists should focus their efforts on working out the problem of socialist, proletarian internationalism and overcoming nationalistic features and prejudices in a certain part of the population.

The criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of ideological work demand further scientific development. They should reflect the complexity and dynamic character of the ideological indoctrination process completely and objectively. Numerous works have been published on this issue recently, but it seems to me that it is still not completely clear. We do not always have a definite idea of the quantitative and qualitative indicators by which the effectiveness of indoctrination work in the collective, rayon, city, and republic can be judged.

The operational effectiveness of work on theoretical problems and publications of propaganda material is inadequate. Social scientists are not always able to keep up with the swift flow of life, and are not always ready for theoretical evaluation of the state of ideological work. Methodological work on questions of communist indoctrination is going slowly. The explanation for this situation lies not only in the complexity of social processes and a certain limited character to the information base for a number of issues, but also inadequate concentration of research in the main areas, the most pressing problems.

As we know, the main thing required for success in ideological work is to know the enemy and to have a good understanding of the various ideas which lie at the foundation of bourgeois propaganda and see their class meaning clearly. Certain scientific works suffer from precisely this, shortcomings in questions of the methodology of criticizing bourgeois ideas. The result is that criticism of bourgeois ideology is sometimes fragmentary. Many important lines of contemporary bourgeois thought remain outside this criticism. But the main thing is that our scientists are still too slow in evaluating those changes which are occurring in bourgeois policy and ideology and are expressed in the content of Western propaganda. As a result, very often they are -- as they say -- "beating a dead horse."

Another, equally important challenge that faces science is to provide more vigorous and comprehensive work on the sociological, psychological, and pedagogical aspects of propaganda information activity. For example, let us take such questions as these. What is the mechanism of formation of political consciousness; what factors influence this process; what mental stereotypes must be overcome? Answering these and other questions would help significantly in practical propaganda work.

The Communist Party and Soviet State have established excellent conditions for ideological work. And what is needed now is for scientists of the republic to make use of these opportunities vigorously, with high efficiency and responsibility, in the name of victory for the great cause of communism.

REGIONAL

DONETSK OBKOM CHIEF URGES MORE EFFECTIVE LOCAL PRESS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 83 p 3

[Article by V. Mironov, first secretary, Donetsk Obkom, Communist Party of the Ukraine]

[Excerpts] There is more to the effectiveness of the press than simply evoking a positive reaction by means of a critical article. Positive articles are no less important. A positive experience should be generalized as much as possible and identified with the largest number of people. However, this is much more difficult to achieve than pointing out shortcomings and identifying those responsible.

More than 120 large-circulation newspapers are published in the Donbass; these consist of three oblast papers, 11 city papers (including one evening newspaper), and 18 city rayon and rayon papers. The region also has its own television and radio studios, as well as a book publisher. The journal DONBASS is published. Consequently, there is a reliable arsenal for ideological work. In addition the region's press has a fine and a well-established tradition of propagandizing innovative undertakings.

Obviously, a journalist and an editorial staff are much more effective in propagandizing leading experience if they have a thorough understanding of the essence of the matter and can fully evaluate any new type of seed in economic thinking. But is that always the case? Unfortunately, very often those that take it upon themselves to campaign, let's say, for such widely known innovations as the Ipatov method, the Orlov 'continuous service program,' the Lvov system of quality control, or the collective contract in the village, have only a superficial understanding of these. We concluded: it is necessary that in addition to continuous professional training the editorial collective should also be provided with training in economics. A special seminar has been organized for the editors of city and rayon newspapers and correspondents and organizers of rayon broadcasting services. These seminars are held on a monthly basis in Donetsk and other cities and rayons of the oblast, relying on the local experience with economic and political work. A two week tour of duty has been organized for local journalists at the oblast papers. In the last five years virtually all the contributors of city and rayon newspapers have participated in this program.

A rabssel'kor [worker and rural correspondent] university is also active in the oblast with branches at all the municipal and rayon newspapers, and the Donetsk State University has a department of journalism on a voluntary basis. They have provided training for more than seven thousand press activists. Over 200 of these have become professional journalists.

The June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee has noted the importance of widely informed journalists in all spheres of economic, cultural, and political life. In that regard we already have some experience. At the beginning of every year members of our bureau meet with workers of the press; subsequently, the meetings are held on a quarterly basis by secretaries heading the various departments of the obkom. Furthermore, we hold frequent press conferences not only at the obkom, but also at the more important economic facilities, construction sites and enterprises, as well as at kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Obviously, the obkom party workers do not want to create the impression that there are no difficulties, oversights, or errors in managing the press, and that all problems have been resolved. There are shortcomings, we are aware of them, and we are trying to correct them.

It is impossible not to worry, for example, that some newspapers up to now have not rid to make their material of chatter and sensationalism. As a rule, readers regard such publications with suspicion. This is situation where a "fly in the ointment" spoils good articles. Party committees do not always with all strictness ask after procrastinators and responsible parties who either fail to respond to criticism or respond inappropriately. It is impossible to consider normal the fact that frequently responses to criticisms in the oblast papers have a general character and are signed by minor functionaries. In many cases the latter deal with the punishment meted out to the guilty parties and evade the main issue, i.e., what specific measures have been taken to correct the shortcomings and how the situation has changed.

Mobilization of the workers for shock work and successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 11th Five Year Plan is a general party matter, in which one of the primary roles belongs to the journalists. It was and remains an important part of the work of party committees to help the press and to manage and coordinate the activities of editorial collectives to increase the effectiveness of the printed word in the best possible manner.

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REGIONAL

'SERIOUS IDEOLOGICAL THREAT' COUNTERED BY PARTY, RIGA CONFERENCE RECOMMENDATIONS

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 12 Jun 83 p 2

[Article by candidate of historical sciences S. Sarkisov: "Armed with the Weapon of Truth Against Ideological Sabotage: A Conversation with Readers"]

[Text] One inseparable part of our party's ideological activity has been and remains the struggle against bourgeois ideology and active counterpropaganda work.

In our days counterpropaganda is a major party concern, a crucial and acute sector of the ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism. Our party interests and the international situation demand that it be tirelessly perfected.

The nature of the ideological struggle in the world arena is in general determined by the balance of power between socialism and capitalism. The Soviet Union is playing the decisive role in tilting the balance in favor of socialism. It is precisely our country that is the material and political buttress for all revolutionary movements against the exploiter order and against imperialism and reaction. This is precisely why the stronger the Soviet Union becomes the more solidly it affirms the principles of socialism in practice, and the greater the means, attention and efforts that imperialism directs against the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, against practical work in the building of communism, and against the switch by millions of new people in the capitalist world to the side of communism. Thus, we see the practical realization of Lenin's prediction that the more the influence of the bourgeoisie on the workers weakens, the greater its resistance and the more ferocious its attacks on the ideology of the worker movement--Marxism-Leninism.

Under present conditions, imperialism's ideological offensive is being waged against all the countries of the socialist community and against the international communist movement. However, there is no doubt that the USSR and the CPSU are the main targets of the ideological attacks being launched by the entire colossal mechanism of imperialism led by the United States.

The ideological struggle that our party is waging in the international arena has a twofold task. First, it is to spread Marxism-Leninism, rebuff attempts to falsify Marxism-Leninism, propagandize the truth about the Soviet Union, show the advantages of our system, and reveal the international significance

of the building of communism in the USSR and role of the land of the soviets in repulsing imperialist aggression and safeguarding the general peace, and popularizing and explaining the peace-loving policy of the USSR. Second, it is to organize a rebuff to anticommunism, unmask the falsehood of imperialist propaganda and convincingly unmask the very bases of bourgeois ideology, especially its latest concepts, designed to underpin the capitalist system and destroy or at least shake the moral and political unity of the peoples in the countries of the socialist community and poison the consciousness of given strata of the population in these countries.

All party elements are now involved in the successful resolution of this twofold task.

The line of U.S. propaganda proclaimed in the late Fifties and early Sixties was to change, or attempt to change, to a struggle for minds in the USSR and the other socialist countries. And in order to win this ideological struggle that is taking place throughout the world it is essential to have a better knowledge of our adversary and to unmask in good time the "theories" and inventions of the ideologues of anticommunism and to forestall their designs and plans.

The tasks of the ideological struggle in the international arena should be regarded in direct association with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress which deepened and developed our party's line in the sphere of both domestic and foreign policy. This line was precisely and clearly formulated in the accountability report of the CPSU Central Committee. It was further developed in the speech of CPSU Central Committee general secretary comrade Yu.V. Andropov at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and in the report at the jubilee session devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

"From the first days of soviet power," comrade Yu.V. Andropov says, "our state has invariably expressed a readiness for open, honest cooperation with all countries that would reciprocate. Differences in social systems should not hamper this, and they do not hamper it when there is good will on both sides."

But whereas in the field of interstate relations our party has maintained, maintains, and will maintain a course aimed at peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, in the ideological field the CPSU decisively rejects peaceful coexistence and wages an uncompromising struggle against all the enemies of Marxism-Leninism.

The CPSU Central Committee is constantly concerned to improve the content and organization of our counterpropaganda. In recent years the CPSU Central Committee has adopted a whole series of principled decisions defining the main tasks and chief directions of our information-and-propaganda work. Since 1973 there have been regular, businesslike meetings of the central committee secretaries and other leading workers in the fraternal parties engaged in ideological and international activities, at which questions of principle have been agreed in ideological work and the struggle against imperialism's psychological aggression.

The ideology of the bourgeoisie is totally unable to withstand the constructive ideology of Marxism-Leninism. The late U.S. President Kennedy blabbed this out: "We, our nation, are now experiencing a need for more than atomic, air, financial, industrial or even human power; we have a need for ideological power." And it is this need for ideological power that is the Achilles heel of our class enemies.

The NEW YORK TIMES calculated and despondently announced that in the western world, since the establishment of Soviet power more than 3,000 theories of social development have been developed and discarded. There is no need to argue about the accuracy of this calculation. It is important to emphasize something else: the more "saving theories" the ideologues of imperialism invent for themselves, the shorter their life. Only one theory and only one world outlook stands unshakable and is acquiring increasing importance in the world, and this is Marxism-Leninism.

But if bourgeois ideology is now deprived of the opportunity to create any kind of progressive concepts, it is also impossible to deny that it is able to adapt itself to present conditions. Its new tactics are distinguished by much more flexibility and semblance of the scientific method than previously, and by a careful study of the disposition of forces in the world arena and the position in the socialist world, taking account of the real facts.

One typical feature of the imperialist states' ideological aggression under present conditions is that their foreign propaganda is increasingly becoming an integral part of state activity. It is now regarded as a "fourth sphere" of foreign policy along with the diplomatic, military and economic spheres.

In President R. Reagan's speech on 8 June 1982 in London a call was sounded for "psychopolitical warfare" and a "global crusade" against communism. Within the United States a headquarters for the proclaimed "crusade" has been set up--a special interdepartmental commission. A general planning group at department level that includes the chiefs of the State Department and the Pentagon has started to work with it.

Today, a whole network of scientific research establishments has been placed at the service of foreign policy propaganda; their task is to develop "methodology" and a "theoretical" basis for the activities of the propaganda organizations.

The growing scales of the activities of these organizations can be seen from figures cited by the editor of the international section of the journal SURVEY, (W. Leker): From 1850 to 1950, that is, in 100 years, 250 doctoral dissertations on Russia and the Soviet Union were defended in American universities. The numbers of these kinds of dissertations in just the following decade already exceeded 1,000. Another fact: in September 1982 draft legislation was introduced in the U.S. Congress providing for the creation of a \$50-million fund "to provide support for new studies on the Soviet Union."

In recent years there has been a marked activation of attempts to combine the ideological efforts of the imperialists at the state level. Various kinds

of "councils" and "institutes" are set up and international "congresses" and "conferences" are convened to coordinate the efforts of the imperialists in the ideological struggle against us. In this connection special interest attaches to the Second International Congress of Sovietologists held in the fall of 1980 in Garmish-Partenkirchen (FRG). The United States played a decisive role in organizing and funding it.

One after another the clerical-nationalist centers, whose activity is coordinated by the Vatican, launch noisy anti-Soviet campaigns. Anti-Soviet political aims are primarily pursued here. A particularly broad clerical-nationalist campaign has been developed in connection with preparations for the 2,000th anniversary of the birth of Christianity and the millenium of its introduction in Rus'.

When speaking of the features of the sharply strained international situation, consideration must be given to the influence of the scientific and technical revolution now taking place throughout the world; this has given an unprecedented impetus to the development of means of communication and information. Whereas half a century ago the spread of anything new in the world required weeks, the news is now known all over the planet in just minutes. Thus, the mechanism by which information is spread is an extremely powerful factor in exerting ideological influence on the minds of people.

Success in the ideological struggle now depends largely on the extent to which we use the facilities for spreading information that science and technology now offer.

It is known that recently the capacity of western radio stations broadcasting subversive propaganda against the socialist countries has been increasingly boosted. Broadcasting by "Voice of America" has been increased from 800 to 905 hours a week. Broadcasts are transmitted in 39 languages. The volume of broadcasting by Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, whose activities are directed by the CIA, amounts to 1,000 hours (in 22 languages) of propaganda broadcasts weekly. Their activities are being constantly expanded. The FRG has constructed a complex of large shortwave transmitters at Werthalle and is now scarcely behind the United States in terms of the scales of radio facilities available. The volume of Russian-language broadcasts from the BBC has been significantly increased. The radio stations of the United Arab Emirates, Pakistan, Israel, the Vatican and others broadcast almost continuously in the languages of the peoples of the USSR. On the eve of the 1,400th anniversary of Islam, Saudi Arabia is constructing a radio station for broadcasting to the Central Asian republics.

It is not without interest to cite figures on the weekly number of hours of broadcasts from western radio stations to the Soviet Union. Radio Liberty broadcasts 455 hours, VOA 168 hours, the BBC 78.9 hours, and Deutsche Welle 68.2 hours. The daily duration of primary and repeated broadcasts from Radio Liberty is as follows: Russian, 24 hours, Ukrainian, 7.6 hours, Tatar and Bashkir, 2 hours, Armenian 3.5 hours, Georgian 3.5 hours, Azerbaijani, 3 hours and so forth.

It is not irrelevant to note that Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty are largely the mouthpieces of emigres who are certainly no longer countrymen of ours. Radio Liberty, for example, opens up its transmissions with a tune that no one in the Soviet Union now remembers. It turns out that this tune is the national anthem of the Kerenskiy provisional government which existed only for a couple of months in 1917. Evidently the gentlemen from the Munich radio station would like to return to those times. This is their anthem, their dream...

Personal contacts constitute yet another channel through which bourgeois propaganda tries to further its ends.

Take, for example, foreign tourism. In 1970 alone, 5 million foreign citizens visited our country and 4.3 million Soviet people traveled abroad. Almost half of the tourists coming here to the Soviet Union are from capitalist countries.

We cooperate in the development of foreign tourism because it promotes mutual understanding between peoples. At the same time it is impossible to disregard the fact that our adversaries are trying to use tourist channels for their own evil ends.

The customs organs of the Azerbaijan SSR have recently confiscated much hostile literature and tape recordings that foreign tourists were attempting to bring in for subversive purposes. The enemy special services and certain clerical centers also try cultivate in those of our citizens going abroad a spirit hostile to socialism.

Our ideological adversaries launch their attacks on socialism and the land of the soviets in various directions. But the main aim of bourgeois propaganda remains the same: to destroy our most valuable achievement, the main source of our strength--the unity of Soviet society.

Here the main efforts are spent on weakening the unity between the people and the party and trying to sow mistrust for CPSU policy and its leading role in Soviet society.

Our adversaries understand perfectly that CPSU leadership is the main cementing force that first and foremost has prepared and insured the worldwide-historic achievements of developed socialism in our multinational state. Therefore they resort to anything in order to weaken the authority of Soviet communists both within the country and in the world arena. Here they are increasingly often making their stake on reformism and revisionism, and nationalism, Zionism and chauvinism.

Under these conditions the active, world-outlook training of the public is most essential. Education in the ideas of Marxism-Leninism is the very basis of the struggle against imperialist propaganda. It is this that creates immunity against the bourgeois influence.

At the same time it is essential to pay considerably more attention to counter-propaganda and constantly improve it and regard it as an important part of the restructuring of ideological work.

The concept of counterpropaganda was first used by V.I. Lenin in a report on concessions to the Russian Communist Party (of Bolsheviks) faction at the 8th All-Russian Congress of Soviets on 21 December 1920. Replying to the misgivings voiced that "concessions will create exceptional conditions for their own workers and give them better clothing, better footwear and better food," and thus propagandize capitalism; V.I. Lenin stressed that "we can defend ourselves against this propaganda with our own counterpropaganda."

However, this Leninist call "to defend ourselves" should not be understood as a call to be on the defensive. V.I. Lenin insists on the main thing--offensiveness and an absence of compromise, that is, the need "to carry on our own party line in all circumstances, in all possible situations," and "to fight forces and classes hostile to us with the entire line."

Today, when this struggle has expanded to cover the most varied spheres of life activity and to embrace the minds and hearts of people, Lenin's demands for absence of compromise and offensiveness acquire increasing significance in the practice of ideological and political-educational work by the party organizations.

Counterpropaganda has to do with the views and ideas that are taken up into the armory of hostile propaganda and designed for the ideological processing of our population; and that pursue hostile political ends at any given, specific moment in history or in any specific political situation. Therefore, flexibility is important for counterpropaganda. The CPSU Central Committee constantly directs the attention of the mass information and propaganda media to the need to improve their activities in this direction.

It should be taken into account that people's days start differently, that it is not the same in each society; that each country has its own social conditions and customs. But everywhere, a person starts the day with the news: what will today bring? What will come of things happening right next door or at the far ends of the earth? Can we expect success from talks taking place on the shores of Lake Geneva or under the roof of the UN skyscraper in New York? What will meetings and visits by state figures that have just ended bring in international life? What will come of the plans being worked out at a NATO session? What will be the consequences of marine parachute landings or aircraft carriers and submarines cruising near foreign shores? People seek the answers to these and similar questions in the latest newscasts, in the newspaper reports and the magazine articles and in the statements by commentators on radio and television and by agitators and political information workers, lecturers and propagandists. All these things are sources of correct and flexible answers to the questions worrying our people.

It is essential always to be guided by the instructions of the 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress "not to shrink from answering urgent, acute questions... Frankness and competence are effective instruments in influencing public opinion." The all-union scientific-practical conference that took place in Riga in June 1982 recommended the following for the party organizations: regularly to discuss questions of organizing counterpropaganda and to draw up long-term plans to improve it; to set up at houses of political enlightenment councils for questions

of the struggle against bourgeois ideology and counterpropaganda offices; to instill in the ideological aktiv the skills to conduct counterpropaganda, taking into account the directions of ideological subversion by the class enemy; regularly to inform the aktiv on the most important questions of local life; to improve propaganda skills in ideological cadres and their ability openly and decisively to rebuff slander, rumors and provocative fabrications no matter what their source; to make more extensive use of the facilities of all elements of party and mass propaganda and of cultural and educational establishments and to better coordinate their counterpropaganda work; to carefully study public opinion in the various strata of society and to know the attitudes of people in the labor collectives. For this it was recommended that use be made of sociological studies and analysis of questions posed to speakers and lecturers at meetings, and of statements at meetings, and proposals contained in letters sent to management organs and the organs of the mass information media, and also in conversations between workers and officials, deputies and so forth; and that this information be passed on to the ideological aktiv and the propagandists.

However, the criterion of our work cannot be its alignment for yesterday. The USSR and the socialist community are now stronger and our opportunities for clarifying the truth about socialism and our country are much more favorable than previously. We, Soviet communists, are obligated to make every possible use of these opportunities. In his report dealing with the 60th anniversary of the USSR, comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted that "the convincing, concrete demonstration of our achievements, serious analysis of the new problems constantly engendered by life, and a freshness of thought and words constitute the way to improve all our propaganda, which should always be truthful and realistic and also interesting and intelligible; and this means effective."

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REGIONAL

GEORGIAN GREEKS BENEFIT FROM NEW PARTY 'NATIONALITY RELATIONS' COUNCIL

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Jul 83 p 4

[Article by Akhilles Chepidi, scientific associate at the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences Museum of Friendship of the Peoples: "Within a United Family"]

[Text] This years sees the 220th anniversary of a notable event--the beginning of the resettlement of Greek emigrants in Georgia from Turkey, where they had been subjected to fierce religious and national persecution. On the ancient and hospitable land of Georgia the emigrants found another motherland.

One of the main tasks of party ideological activity, it was stressed at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, is the formation of an internationalist world outlook among Soviet people and the further development and consolidation of inter-nation [mezhnatsional'nyy] relations on the basis of the flourishing and rapprochement of the nations.

Along with the other fraternal peoples living in Georgia, the Greek population in the republic is participating actively in the cause of resolving the large-scale tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress for all the Soviet people. The party and Soviet government show great concern for the comprehensive development of the nations and nationalities of our country and they set the task of persistently eliminating from practice any deviations from Leninist national policy and of consistently insuring complete equality among all nationalities.

In recent years the comprehensive approach to the resolution of inter-nation relations has been firmly established in our republic, an atmosphere of mutual understanding between the nations and nationalities living in Georgia is being developed, and close attention is being given to the further development of their cultures and national traditions.

Georgian-Greek relations can be traced far into the past. The Greek legends of the argonauts and of Medea and Eita provide the first indications. In the age when Byzantine culture was flourishing, Greco-Georgian contacts assumed an extremely deep and varied character. And it is not fortuitous, therefore, that they have been carefully studied by Georgian scholars.

The mass resettlement of Greeks from Turkey took place with the direct cooperation of the Georgian tsar Irakliya II. Thus, in 1763 a large group of Greek emigrants numbering about 800 was received in Georgia and resettled in the eastern part of Georgia in the region of Akhtala. The process of Greek resettlement continued throughout the 19th and the early part of the 20th centuries. In the early 19th century the tsarist government took steps to organize the resettlement of Christians (Greeks and Armenians) from the Ottoman Empire into the Transcaucasus so as to settle them in regions bordering on Turkey. In 1810 a committee for the resettlement of Christians to the Caucasus was set up in Tiflis. The first to be sent to the Caucasus were the pasenskiy [meaning unknown] Greeks: in 1813 some 120 households were settled in Georgia in the small town of Tsintskaro, which had been laid waste by the soldiers of Aga Mohamed Khan. In the spring of 1830 another group of Greeks, numbering 100 households, arrived in the Caucasus and were based in the village of Bashkenasheni in Trialeti (later renamed Tsalka). In the same year the main mass of the emigrants, numbering 1,025 families, arrived in Tsalka. The flow of Greeks into Georgia from Turkey continued right up to the beginning of the 20th century. In 1854-1855 and subsequently a number of villages were formed by the Greek settlers in Adzhar and eastern Georgian. From 1863 to 1880 the main flow of emigrants from Turkey was sent to Abkhazia, where they formed villages

An historically new stage in the life of all the peoples, including the Greek population, began following the victory of Soviet power. The Greeks living in Georgia began to take a most active part in creating the new life, and today with full return for their effort they are working in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, in the plants and factories, in the scientific laboratories and at the construction sites... Fifteen Soviet citizens of Greek nationality have been awarded the honored title of Hero of Socialist Labor for valiant labor. Dozens of pacemakers have been awarded the Order of Lenin, the Order of the Labor Red Banner and medals.

The Greeks who participated in the Great Patriotic War covered themselves in undying glory. Together with all the Soviet people they fought selflessly on the fronts, defending the motherland. Two of our native-born sons from the Tsalka region, Feodilakt Zabulov and Fedor Kotanov, were awarded the high title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

Fedor Yevgen'yevich Kotanov participated in the Great Patriotic War from October 1941. He took part in the heroic defense of Sevastopol and was one of the organizers of the landing on legendary Novaya Zemlya and the landings at Taganrog and Zhdanov, and he participated in the storming of Nikolayev and the liberation of Romania and Bulgaria. He was awarded an Order of Lenin, two orders of the red banner, an Order of Suvorov third class, an Order of the Red Star and many medals. The independent battalion of marines under his command suffered no defeats under the command of this courageous commander. In all engagement major Fedor Kotanov showed himself to be a bold and fearless soldier and specialist with a perfect knowledge of military matters.

Year after year the ranks of Greeks with higher education are swelling. In the Tsalka region alone, for example, a region that in the past had 100-percent illiteracy, there are more than 60 doctors and candidates of science. And

I think that this is no random trend. A favorable atmosphere has been created here for the formation of the ranks of scientists and the recruitment of capable young people into science. It is a matter first and foremost of the "Aristotelean readings" that have been systematically held in the Tsalka rayon center since 1979. These scientific conferences on the problems of ancient philosophy, organized by the Tbilisi State University, the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Philosophy, the journal VOPROSY FILOSOFII, the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Tsalka Georgian Communist Party raykom and the ispolkom of the Tsalka rayon soviet of working people's deputies, were initiated on the initiative of doctor of philosophical sciences Feokharyi Kessidi. In the fall, scholars of philosophy from many cities in the country--Moscow and Leningrad, Tbilisi and Kiev, Yerevan and Kishinev, Kuybyshev and Rostov-on-Don--gather in the settlement of Tsalka for the "Aristotelean readings."

As is known, today much is being done in the field of improving the training and educational process in the republic's secondary schools. It was noted at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee 14th Plenum that the party and soviet organs of the Georgian SSR attach great importance to decisions adopted to improve the teaching of Georgian, Abkhaz, Osetian, Armenian and Azerbaijani. For 2 years now the 1,500 students of Greek nationality in 46 schools in the republic have been studying modern Greek. Moreover, Georgians, Russians, Abkhazi, Armenians and Ukrainians have expressed a desire to study the new subject in the school curriculum along with students of Greek nationality.

Much is being done by the USSR and Georgian ministries of education to improve the quality of teaching: training and methodological handbooks are being published, the teaching of Greek is being improved, and courses have been organized for those teaching Greek to improve their skills. As a rule the courses are held twice annually under the leadership of the author of the training and methodological handbooks--candidate of pedagogical sciences Marina Rytova, a teacher at the Moscow State Institute of International Relations. Teachers of classical philology from the Tbilisi State University also participate systematically in the course work. Invaluable help in the training of teaching personnel is provided by the Moscow Oblast Pedagogical Institute imeni N.K. Krupskaya, where in the last 2 years noncompetitive enrollment of people of Greek nationality has been the practice. Its students include 28 future teachers of modern Greek who are to work in schools in our republic.

The Soviet state's course is one of constantly building up the material and spiritual potential of each of the union republics making a weighty contribution to the all-union coffers. Together with the other workers of Georgia the representatives of our people have added a substantial amount in cultural building: USSR People's Artist Odyssey Dimitriadi, RSFSR People's Artist Yanis Vutiras, republic people's artist Anastas Chakalidi and others. A number of other artistic collectives should also be mentioned: the "Ellada" vocal ensemble which propagandizes modern Greek popular music in all parts of the country, and the "Sirtaki" ensemble with its repertoire of Greek national songs. A few words must also be said about the role played by that great scholar of national Greek music Iraklis Papunidi in the creation and establishment of these collectives. The "Sirtaki-82" youth folklore ensemble, the "Khoros" folklore song and dance ensemble from the village of Irag in Tetriskaroyskiy

Rayon and the "Lira" dance ensemble from the village of Dmanisi were created and are successfully working under his leadership. The collectives are engaged in the collection, working and popularization of Greek song and dance.

Many amateur collectives (and their number is constantly growing) are making their first, by no means diffident steps. I think that their creative endeavor has become more confident and it is essential to give them every possible support and attention from the Ministry of Culture and the republic trade union council. The same can be said of the Greek national theaters; it would be pleasing to see the organization of these cultural sites in a number of cities and rayons in Georgia. Of course, for the further development of musical and choreographic culture and its propaganda it is necessary to show concern for the training of national cadres--musicians, choreographers, producers. Perhaps it is worth thinking about holding days of Greek culture in Georgia; this would be a significant event in the cultural life of our multinational republic.

Studies on the history, everyday life and culture of the Greek population in the Georgian SSR can enrich the history of mutual relations among the peoples of our country and promote a strengthening of friendship and brotherhood. The laboratory for the study of the cultures of Mediterranean peoples, recently set up at the Tbilisi State University is engaged precisely in the comprehensive study of modern Greek culture, ethnography and philology. In an extremely short time the associates at the laboratory led by professor Rismag Gordeziani have collected extensive material for a comprehensive study of questions involving the history, everyday life, culture, folklore and dialectic of the Greek population in the republic. As a result, late this year a book on the Greeks in Georgia will be completed and published; representatives of the Greek intelligentsia in the republic are participating in work on this.

A republic coordinating council for the further development of inter-nation relations and international education of the workers has been set up under the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. The council includes a commission for work with the republic's Greek population. The commission members are leading production workers and representatives of the Greek intelligentsia and of a number of administrations and ministries, and of the Komsomol and trade union organizations in the Georgian SSR. The commission's job is to coordinate the efforts of local soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations to improve international education among the Greek population. The commission's plans include the organization and implementation of measures dealing with leading production workers and innovators, creative meetings with eminent scientific and cultural figures of Greek nationality, well-known sportsmen and so forth, holding days of Greek culture in Tbilisi, collecting material for the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences Museum of the Friendship of the Peoples so as to organize an exhibition devoted to the material and spiritual achievements of the Greek population of the Georgian SSR during the years of soviet power, and so forth.

Life has convincingly shown that the intensive economic and social development of each of our republics accelerates the process of their general rapprochement. The national cultures of the unified Soviet people--a new social and international

society--are flourishing and being mutually enriched and their culture formed. The workers of our republic--Georgians, Russians, Abkhazi, Osetians, Greeks--are participating actively in this truly mighty process, each making his own small contribution in resolving the large-scale tasks outlined by the party in all spheres and all aspects of the life of Soviet society.

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GEORGIAN AGRO-INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT COUNCIL REVIEWS RAPO

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 Jul 83 p 3

[GruzINFORM report: "To Strengthen All Elements of the Agrarian-Industrial Complex"]

[Text] A regular meeting of the Georgian republic inter-departmental coordinating council for the management of the agrarian-industrial complex has taken place. Ministry and administration chiefs, agricultural and food industry specialists and scientists participated in its work.

O. Vardzelashvili, chairman of the coordinating council and deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, presented information on the aid being given by the all-union ministries and administrations to the republic in connection with the natural calamities that have befallen it.

Various matters concerning the activity of the agrarian-industrial complex were considered, in particular the formation and staffing of the rayon, oblast and republic agrarian-industrial associations and the work done by them in 1982. It was noted that more than 3,000 organizations and enterprises have been included in the composition of the agrarian-industrial associations in Georgian rayons, including 1,401 agricultural organizations and enterprises. Staffing has been considerably improved and the level of staff professional training has been raised.

Steps are being taken to increase the production of agricultural products not only in the public sector but also on private subsidiary plots. Last year, for example, thanks to cooperation between the public farms and the population about 10,000 head of cattle, 50,500 hogs, 12,500 tons of meat, and 12,200 tons of milk--more than envisaged by the plan--were sold to the state.

At the same time the work of the rayon agrarian-industrial associations [RAPO's] still suffers from shortcomings. In some places violations of cadre policy are permitted, central funds are sometimes not used directly for their designated purpose, and partnership pledges are violated. What this can lead to can be clearly traced in the example of the Gardabanskiy RAPO. This association spreads the plan tasks between farms at its own discretion, disregarding the norms

established by the appropriate ministries and administrations; and this is adversely affecting the volume of agricultural produce prepared.

The yield from fruit and other crops is still low. As a result, over the last 2 years the state was sold an inadequate amount of vegetables, fruit and other produce.

The opinion was expressed at the meeting that there is a need to restructure the work of the Gardabanskiy RAPO in the immediate future, and for strict observance of plan and execution discipline.

Serious attention was given to the course of fulfillment of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee decree on further improving the training and enhancing the skills of workers in the mass professions within the system of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Agricultural Production. Training of skilled personnel is being handled by 13 interrayon specialized combines and permanent classes in 58 of the Selkhoztekhnika rayon associations.

At the same time this work requires improvement. There is a need to strengthen the training-and-material base, and the level of personnel training is low.

Those participating in the meeting also examined questions of measures to improve allocations to public funds from fruit and vegetable production in 1983, and the results of a check conducted on the quality of flour and grain products at enterprises of the Georgian SSR Ministry of Procurements and the republic Ministry of the Food Industry, and certain other matters. A corresponding resolution was adopted on the matters discussed. Measures were outlined for insuring more precise and well-organized interaction between all sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex.

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GEORGIAN MVD TO ISSUE WRITTEN RECEIPT FOR ALL COMPLAINTS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 31 Jul 83 p 3

[Interview with G.I. Gvetadze, Georgian minister of internal affairs, by GruzINFORM correspondent V. Golovin: "A Statement Has Been Made with the Militia..."; data and place not specified]

[Text] New announcements have been posted at the premises of all internal affairs city and rayon organs. They explain the procedure for receiving statements and reports on crimes and violations of the law. The rules are same but there is one not unimportant innovation: in point 2 it stresses that at the organs of internal affairs they are obliged to give a receipt for statements made by people.

GruzINFORM correspondent V. Golovin asked lieutenant general of militia G.I. Gvetadze, the Georgian SSR minister of internal affairs, to give further details of this innovation and also to talk about how statements and complaints from citizens should be handled.

[Answer] The numerous letters and statements that we receive prove once again the public's deep interest in resolving questions of strengthening law and order. Carrying out the 9 December 1982 CPSU Central Committee decree "On Measures To Further Improve Work with Workers' Letters and Suggestions in Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress," the republic internal affairs organs have done much to improve the process of examining citizens' statements. However, it cannot be hidden that personnel still display bureaucratism and formalism and, finally, to put it bluntly, abuse their position. And as a result, not only are letters and complaints considered carelessly but are even sometimes concealed from state consideration of a crime.

Accordingly, effective 1 July this year a procedure has been confirmed by which the internal affairs organs receiving a statement or report about a crime are obliged to issue a receipt [talon-uvdomleniye], regardless of the time and place of the crime.

The receipt will state who made the report and where, and will carry the name, position and duty telephone number of the official receiving it. This document

must be issued by all our workers not only for written but also--and I emphasize this--oral statements concerning the perpetration of or preparation for a crime or other illegal act, and also concerning mishaps, traffic accidents, natural calamities, accidents, and other unusual events.

These receipts are documents of strict accountability; they must not be concealed or destroyed. Thus, the possibility of concealing a crime from investigation is eliminated and the proper and timely examination of the statement is insured. The innovation will undoubtedly serve to further reinforce socialist legality in the internal affairs organs.

[Question] And what will subsequently happen to the statements in which illegal acts are reported?

[Answer] In accordance with existing legislation, one of the following decisions must be made for each of them within 10 days: the instigation [of an inquiry] into a criminal act, rejection of the statement, or transmission of the statement for use in an investigation being conducted by another organ or for use by another organ. Whatever the case, the person making the statement is advised of the decision in writing. If he does not receive such notification within the time period noted on his receipt he may make inquiries about it.

Citizens who are dissatisfied with the way in which our officials receive and consider their reports about crimes can appeal to the chief of the appropriate organ of internal affairs, a superior organ, the procurator's office, or the executive committee of the local soviet of working people's deputies at the place where the violation of the law occurred, and also to competent organs at their discretion.

[Question] Guram Ivanovich, many letters and complaints unconnected with crimes are received by the internal affairs organs, and this means that no receipt is issued for them. Not everyone knows how the proper consideration of such statements is insured...

[Answer] I should note that the chiefs of the internal affairs organs bear personal responsibility for work with citizens' letters and statements. All letters are recorded on the day of their receipt and a card is issued on which a record is made of what happens to them and the results of any investigation. A decision is reached within 5 days and the person making the statement is informed of it. One month is allocated for resolving the matter raised by law, and 15 days for letters that do not require further investigation. By the way, our personnel are forbidden to send complaints to the organs or officials about which the complaints are made.

[Question] Many people want to personally familiarize the MVD leadership with the problems worrying them. What is being done to improve the organization and reception of citizens in the republic Ministry of Internal Affairs?

[Answer] We have established a new procedure for receiving citizens. Each day they can meet with one of the ministry chiefs, who considers questions concerning the activities of the subordinate services. Moreover, we have

started to make more extensive use of the effective and highly efficient form of receiving citizens directly in the labor collectives. For example, I personally have recently visited the Poti ship repair and shipbuilding plant imeni S. Ordzhonikidze, the Tbilisi production association imeni 50-letiya SSSR and the Napareul'skiy sovkhoz. The deputy ministers regularly visit other enterprises and organizations. These meetings not only help in the flexible resolution of questions of concern to people but they also enable us to get a feel for opinions about our work and to reveal its shortcomings, which are sometimes seen better, as it were, from the side.

At the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum it was stressed that letters are a sensitive barometer of public opinion and a considerable source of the thoughts, experience and initiative of the masses. Accordingly, all the aspects of the activity of the internal affairs organs discussed above have been placed under the strict control of a recently created inspectorate section in the ministry. And we regard all work with letters, statements, complaints and suggestions from the workers as an inseparable part of our activity.

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REGIONAL

NEW FOUR-VOLUME WORK ON MOLDAVIA PUBLISHED

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 3 Aug 83 p 3

[Review by R. Engel'gardt, doctor of historical sciences and professor, Ye. Podgradskaya, doctor of historical sciences and acting professor, and R. Fedotova, doctor of economic sciences and professor, of book "Istoriya narodnogo khozyaystva Moldavskoy SSR" (History of the MSSR National Economy) by a collective of authors, "Izdatel'stvo Shtiintsa", Kishinev, 1976 (Vol 1), 1977 (Vol 2), 1974 (Vol 3), and 1978 (Vol 4)]

[Text] The four-volume work "History of the NSSR National Economy" (Volume 1 -- from ancient times to 1812; Volume 2 -- 1812-1917; Volume 3 -- 1917-1958; and Volume 4 -- 1959-1975) occupies a prominent place among general works written by republic historians and economists in the last decade. This is the first time that such a fundamental study summarizing the economic history of the republic from ancient times until the present day has been undertaken.

This work, written on the basis of a study of the history of the economy in light of Marxist-Leninist theory on socioeconomic systems, stands out for its original periodization of the phases of economic development revealing how each of them is united with the earlier and later periods. This is the first summary of the history of building the republic's socialist economy, of the development of its economy in the phase of mature socialism, and other fundamental problems of Moldavian economic history.

The material in the volumes concerning the periods of feudalism and capitalism is also of great academic and political importance. Like the work as a whole, this material makes it possible to refute bourgeois falsifications of the historical path of the Moldavian people. In the first volume, which covers the period from ancient times until Bessarabia was annexed to Russia in 1812, we should particularly note the scientific development of the problem of the origin of the economy of a class society in Moldavian territory, economic aspects of the shaping of the Moldavian ethnic group, and the formative stage of the economy of the Moldavian feudal state.

Using a great deal of material, much of it not published earlier, the book uncovers economic aspects of the typology of class-antagonistic socioeconomic systems and the influence of the world and European markets on the Moldavian economy, especially the principedom's economic ties with Russia and the Ukraine.

Another strong point of the work is its thorough investigation of the negative consequences of Osman domination of the economy of the Moldavian state. This enabled the authors to give a profound explanation of the nature of the economic decline in the principedom between the last decades of the 17th century and the middle of the 18th century. The authors show convincingly that it was only in the last quarter of the 18th century, thanks to Russia's successful struggle against the Osman Empire which led to a weakening of the Turkish hold on Moldavia, that gradual emergence from the decline began. Showing the objectively progressive role of Russia in Moldavian economic development also helps explain the economic basis for the mass movement of Moldavian volunteers who joined the Russian Army. This provides thorough substantiation for the economic aspect of the progressive importance of the liberation of Bessarabia from Osman domination and its inclusion in Russia in 1812. The authors of the second volume focused attention on the problems of Moldavian economic development during the period of formation and development of capitalist relations. The economic evolution is considered in close interdependence with the factors of the natural environment, social relations, and the class struggle. Using statistical and descriptive methods of investigation, the authors thoroughly study the evolution of agricultural production and the development of industry and trade in the region. At the same time the regional economy is correctly viewed with due regard for the general condition of the economy of prerevolutionary Russia.

The book gives a scientifically sound answer to the bourgeois falsifiers of Moldavian history who try to play down progress in economic development of the region after its annexation to Russia. The authors come to the well-supported conclusion that in less than 100 years a region which was backward even for its day and oppressed by three centuries of domination by the Turkish sultans, passed through the phases of the feudal and capitalist systems and reached the conditions necessary for revolutionary transformations and the victory of the socialist revolution in Moldavia.

The economic history of the republic from the time of preparations for and conduct of the Great October Socialist Revolution until the building of a developed socialist society is summarized in the third volume of this fundamental study. This book shows the patterns in formation and development of the socialist economy and traces the leading role of the Communist Party and Soviet State in development of the republic's productive forces and transforming it from an agrarian to an industrial-agrarian republic occupying a worthy place in the unified national economic complex of our country.

The authors thoroughly analyze their rich historical material on the role of the socialist state and the unselfish help of the fraternal peoples of the USSR, above all the Russian people, in eliminating the heavy burden of the capitalist past in Moldavia -- economic and cultural backwardness and the consequences of foreign intervention and military devastation.

The history of building socialism in the Moldavian ASSR, which was formed in 1924, occupies an important place in the study. As the book shows, its economy developed consistently in a close relationship with the tasks of eliminating actual inequality among the peoples of the former national frontiers, establishing socialist production relations in industry and agriculture, and building and solidifying the material-technical base of socialism in the country.

The book shows that the reunification of the Moldavian people as part of the unified Soviet State and the formation of the Moldavian SSR in 1940 created conditions for renewing the process of socialist transformations in the right-bank regions of Moldavia.

The final volume of the work is devoted to summarizing the experience of Moldavian economic development in the period since the 21st CPSU Congress, in the phase of developed socialism.

The author collective was able to select from the full diversity of phenomena and facts of the current phase those most important aspects of economic development which determined the course of social progress. This made it possible to successfully overcome the difficulties of generalizing phenomena with very short histories.

Two features of the volumes stand out. In the first place, the author collective devoted exceptional attention to the theoretical substantiation of considering republic economic development as part of the country's national economic complex. And in the second place, there are the value and novelty of the work's structure and its analysis of qualitative aspects of economic phenomena related to the current phase of development of our country such as, for example, the problems of developed socialism, improving socialist production relations, development of the regional agrarian-industrial complex, and the like.

The writing of a major, summary study of the history of the Moldavian economy is an indicator of the maturity of historical and economic science in Moldavia. We believe that the author collective of S. K. Brysyakin, Ya. S. Grosul (posthumously), T. N. Golenko, D. M. Dragiyev, A. S. Izman, L. Ye. Repida, G. N. Singur, P. V. Sovetov, M. K. Sytnik, N. P. Frolov, V. I. Tsaranov, and D. Ye. Shemyakov has rightfully been nominated for the republic State Prize in the field of science and technology.

11,176
CSO: 1800/1598

REGIONAL

BELGOROD OBKOM CHIEF ON IMPROVING AGRICULTURE

[Editorial Report] Moscow OKTYABR' in Russian No 7, July 1983 (signed to press 13 July 1983), pp 167-173 publishes a 4,000-word article entitled "Peaceful Workdays in the Fiery Arch" by A.F. Ponomarev, first secretary of Belgorod Obkom. Ponomarev takes the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Battle of Kursk to write about the progress achieved in agriculture since the war through the introduction of "progressive forms" of labor organization and remuneration. He writes that the introduction of new technology, the collective contract, and unregulated links have been responsible for advances in agriculture in the oblast and that further improvements can be obtained through tapping reserves still residing in the "human factor."

KIRGHIZ 'MOTHER-HEROINES' RECEIVE AWARDS

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 6 Jul 83 page 2 carries a notice that the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded 120 Kirghiz mother-heroines awards for having 10 children. Of the 120 women receiving awards, 100 are listed as kolkhoz or sovkhos workers and 20 are listed as housewives.

KIRGHIZ CP CC CRITICIZES RAYON NEWSPAPERS

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 9 Jul 83 p 1 carries a 1,500-word article (in response to the June 1983 CPSU Plenum calling for improved ideological work) criticizing Kirghiz rayon newspapers for not systematically publishing news about: intraparty work, primary party organizations, or the role of local peoples' deputies. Rayon newspapers were advised to use local specialists and Komsomol workers to uncover problems. Oblast and republic newspapers were criticized for not sharing expertise with rayon newspapers.

CSO: 1830/415

REGIONAL

BRIEFS

KIRGHIZ FOLK ARTS COMPETITION--Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 28 Jul 83 p 1 carries a 900-word report on a decree passed by the Kirghiz CP Central Committee and the Kirghiz Council of Ministers. The decree is titled "On Conducting the Second Republic-wide Competition-Exposition of Folk Artists and Craftsmen" in honor of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Kirghiz SSR and Kirghiz CP. The decree was passed to foster development of traditional folk arts and crafts. [Editorial Report]

CSO: 1830/423

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